The species of the Pig-family, as far as at present known, are iufested by comparatively few parasites, which, when we bear in mind their uncleanly habits and mode of life, is rather singular. Our common Pig has but one parasite, the Hacmatopinus urius of Nitzseh, or H. suis of Burmeister and Denny.

It is an interesting fact that this genus Gyropus seems peculiarly Amerieau in distribution: the G. hispidus of the Aï, G. graci/is and G. ovalis of Caria cobaya, and G. lonyicollis of Dasyprocta agree with G. dicotylis in being from the western hemisphere. All the other species are of minute size, the Gyropus ovalis being $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{18}}{ }^{\prime \prime}$, Gr.gracilis ${ }^{1} \overline{6}^{\prime \prime}$, G. longicollis $\frac{1}{3}$ of a French line, G. hispidus about the same size. This species, being one-seventh of an inch in length, may fairly be reckoned as a giant in the genus.
4. Descriptions of some Species of Fishes from the Peruvian Amazons. By Dr. Albert Günther, F.R.S., F.Z.S., \&e.

Some collections of fishes sent by Mr. E. Bartlett from the Upper Amazons were noticed in Ann. \& Mag. Nat. Hist. 1866, xviii. p. 30, and in Proc. Zool. Soc. 1868, p. 229, In this paper I intend to describe those species which were brought home by this traveller on his return to England, and which prove to be new. Unfortunately the specimens are not in so good a condition as those previously sent. The proportion of new forms is mueh less than we might have expected from those almost unexplored parts of the river Amazons, Mr. Bartlett's collections having added only twenty-three species to this fanna. I may mention that the last collection contained also Sorubim Lima (Bl. Schn.), Rhytiodus microlepis (Kner), and Myletes asterius (Mïll.).

## Megalobrycon, g. i.

This genus is closely allied to Bryconops, from which it is technically distinguished by the presence of a maxillary series of teeth.

Dorsal fin placed in the middle of the length of the body, immédiately behind the ventrals. Aual long. Abdomen rounded in front of, and somewhat compressed belind the ventrals. Cleft of the mouth of moderate width. Teeth notehed, in a triple series in the intermaxillary, and in a single in the maxillary and mandible; no other teeth behind the mandibulary teeth or on the palate. Nostrils close together.-Gill-openings-wide. Scales of moderate size, with the free portion striated.

Megalobixcon cephalus. (Fig. 1, p. 424.)
D. 11. A. 24-26. L. lat. ea. 70.

The height of the body is one-third of the total length (without caudal), the length of the head one-fourth. Intermaxillary in a triple series, those of the onter series being smillest, about twice as large as those of the maxillary; the front mandibulary teeth largest.

The upper jaw projects beyond the lower, the teeth not being covered by the lips. Suout scarcely longer than the eye. Head very broad, the interorbital space very convex, its width being equal to the length

Fig: 1.


Megalobrycon cephalus.
of the postorbital portion of the head. The coloration appears to have been uniform.

The specimens are 13 inches long, and in a bad state of preservation.

Chirodon alburnus. (Fig. 2.)
D. 10 .
A. 20 .
L. lat. 37.
L. transs. 11.

The height of the body is a little more than the length of the head, and one-fourth of the total (without caudal). Upper profile of the head not concave. The pectoral does not extend to the ventral. Teeth scarcely compressed, pointed, with a minute (microscopical)

Fig. 2.


Chiradon allumus.
lobe on each side ; there are about twelve in the upper aml eighteen in the lower jaw. Sides with an ill-defined silvery longitudinal band; the middle caudal rays blackish.

Two and a half incles long.

## Chetostomus heteracanthus. (Figs. 3 \& 4.)

D. 1;7. A. 5. L. lat. 22.

Head much depressed, longer than broad, its length being more
Fig. 3.


Fig. 4.

than one-third of the total (without candal). Head withont any ridges above; interorbital space exceedingly broad, its width being five times the horizontal diameter of the small eye. Suont covered with small scutes, which are rough with small spines along the margin. Interoperculum with two kinds of spines, there being a group of about twelve slender. but stiff and slightly hooked spines surrounded by a ring of long setiform spines; the longest of the stiff spines is about twice the length of the orbit, and the longest setiform spine about thrice that length. Thorax and abdomen nearly makerl, with non-confluent minute gramlations. Teeth exccedingly fine. Dorsal fin higher than long, but the spine is much shorter than the head. There are seven scutes between the two dorsal fins. The pectoral spine extends beyond the middle of the ventral, the ventral beyond the anal. Eleven scutes between the anal and caudal. Scutes without keels, rough, but withont prominent spines. Uniform greyish; each dorsal scute lighter in the centre.

One specimen, $7 \frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

## Chetostomus latifrons.

$$
\text { D. 1/8. A. 5. L. lat. } 25 .
$$

IIead much depressed, a little longer than broad, its length being rather more than one-third of the total (without caudal). Head without any ridges above; interorbital space broad, the diameter of the eye being somewhat less than one-third of its width. Snout makci, without tentacles. Interoperculum with about sixteen spines, hooked at the apex, the longest being nearly twice the length of the eye. Thorax and abdomen naked. Scutes without ridge, but spiny, the marginal spines being rather strong and prominent. Teeth exceedingly fine. Dorsal fin rather higher than long, the first ray rather feeble, shorter than the head. There are six scutes between the two dorsal fins. The pectoral spine does not extend to the middle of the ventral; the ventral reaches beyond the anal. Eleven scutes between the anal and candal. Pectoral spine rough. Uniform black.

One specimen, 7 inches long.
Loricarla macromyetax. (Figs. $5 \& 6, \mathrm{p} .427,428$. )
Snout somewhat produced and rather narrow, slightly concave on the side; mouth of moderate width, the upper lip terminating laterally in a long barbel, exteuding beyond the axil of the pectoral fin; lower lip broad, with numerous barbels and smaller fringes. Small teeth in both jaws. Orbit with a very shallow notel behind, its horizontal diameter being not quite equal to the width of the interorbital space. Scutes smooth, the lateral ridges distinct and confluent on the eighteenth scute. L. lat. 31. A series of eight or nine scutes between the roots of the ventral and pectoral fins. Thorax and abdomen covered with mumerous, small, irregular scutella. Of the fin-rays only the npper of the caudal is produced. Origin of the dorsal opposite to the root of the rentral. Coloration uniform.

One specimen, 7 inches long.

Fig. 5.


Fig. 6.


Loricaria macromystax.

## Stegolihilus nemurus.

D. 8. A. 6 .

Candal fin deeply forked, the upper lobe produced into a filament. The distance of the origin of the dorsal fin from the root of the caudal is contained once and two-thirds in its distance from the end of the snout. Dorsal fin midway between the root of the ventral and origin of the anal. Anterior part of the back spotted with brown. Tail with obscure, broad, dark cross bands.

One specimen, 3 inches long.

## 5. Contribution to the Ichthyology of Tasmania. By Dr. A. Günther.

The British Museum has lately received some large collections of Fishes from Tasmania. Most of the examples belong to species known, but afford much additional information of great interest with regard to geographical distribution, variation of colour, and size, so that I intend to describe them in detail in a memoir destined for the 'Transactions' of the Society. For the present, I give the diagnoses of two undescribed species.

## Anthias richardsonir.

D. $\frac{10}{20}$.
A. $\frac{3}{9}$.
L. lat ca. 60.

This species has been received with, and is most closely allied to, A. rasor; but whilst A. rasor has a subvertical ovate blackish spot below the lateral line, vertically below the commencement of the soft dorsal fin, and covered by the extremity of the pectoral fin, this spot is placed more backwards in A. richardsonii; it is placed vertically below the fifth to minth dorsal rays, below the lateral line, and of a horizontally ovate shape ; the pectoral just reaches it.

## Neptomenus dobula.

D. $7 \left\lvert\, \frac{1}{40} . \quad\right.$ A. $2 \left\lvert\, \frac{1}{23} . \quad\right.$ Vert. 24.

The length of the head is contained thrice and a half in the total length (without candal), the height of the body four times and onethird. Scales small and deciduous. Pectoral fin not quite so long as the head.

The type of this genns, N. brama, is described from a single stuffed example; the species characterized here belongs evidently to the same genus; and I find that it has 24 vertebræ, and therefore belongs to the Carangida. There are two very small spines in front of, and at a short distance from, the anal fin.

[^0]
[^0]:    Mr. F. P. Pascoe exhibited specimens of a Beetle (Taphroderes distortus, Westw.) from Natal, belonging to the family Brenthidre,

